PARIS SURROUNDED.

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS TO THIERS.

BAZAINE HAS ESCAPED FROM METZ AND IS ADVANCING ON SEDAN.

THE GATES OF PARIS TO BE CLOSED TO-DAY

SIXTEEN BRIDGES OVER THE SEINE DESTROYED.

> English Reports. LONDON, September 15.

The Pall Mall Gazette concurs in the general opinion that Thiers's mission is not of an offi-Austrian Reports.

VIENNA, September 15.

The Chamber of Deputies convened to-day The deputies from Bohemia are absent. The Richsrath convenes to-morrow. Beigian Reports. BRUSSELS, September 15

Sedan has been placed in a state of siege. The Mayor has been arrested and the inhabitants expelled. The Prussians apprehend the approach of Bazaine's army, which, it is reported, has escaped from Metz, and said to have reached Carignon. French Reports.

Bouillon, September 15-19.15 P. M. A part of Bazaine's army has cut through the Prussians and are now marching towards Paris. Canrobert commands.

Paris, September 15. The Prussians are advancing in immense force. To-morrow the capital will be completely isolated. All of the railroads except those running west have been destroyed. To-day Thiers received further instructions

and hopes are entertained of a peaceful result. The forest of Bondy is burning. Other for ests will be destroyed to-morrow. The gas connections are not to be cut for a few days. Neuilly is full of provisions. The gates of Paris will be closed to-morrow. Over six million pounds of gunpowder are in Paris. Sixteen bridges over the Spine have been de-

NEW YORK, September 15. A special dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: "At. St. Denis, yesterday, the Prussians were approaching in thousands. By a close calculation the Prussian force is four hundred thousand. There is great agitation here."

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ABOUT ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

PARIS, September 13.

An idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent Republic. It is regarded with favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both belligerents can agree.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICE. A letter from Dr. Marion Sims, who is doing hospital service with the French army, states that American ambulances have been more useful than others, but adds: "We want useful than others, but adds: "We want everything, and have sent to England for necessaries. What a pity our splendid stock is lected up in the Rue de la Paix"

THE SIEGE. Paris will fight to the last. General Trochu Paris will fight to the last. General Trochu is satisfied that he can hold out. A part of the enemy's forces is to be near the walls on Tuesdae, and the rest follows rapidly. The inhabitants are speculating as to where the bombs will fall. The walls are a mile and a half from the outlying boulevards, and the outlying forts are a mile from the walls; so the enemy's area miles from the walls; so the enemy's area miles from the rest that the many takes are the same than the sa guns must take position three miles from the outer boulevard. This calms the fear of the

Parisians. In the meantime negociations are very active. It is reported that five hundred thousand francs have been offered for a messenger who will succeed in communicating with the commander of Metz. One man who undertook the service has been shot by the Prusslans.

OPERATIONS BEFORE STRASBOURG.

BRUMATTO, near Strasbourg, | September 9. |
The operations against Strasbourg are carried on by slow but sure rule. General Loe-wensky, General Von Woerder's chief of staff, wensky, General von woerder's einer of star, expresses the opinion that it was a mathematical certainty that the place would fail about the 24th instant. The course pursued in the stege is not entirely a matter of choice. Strasbourg is surrounded by three concentric moats, eighteen feet deep. Unless the channel of the Ill can be turned they present an insurrountable obstacle to storming. The insurmountable obstacle to storming. The general belief is that General Ulrich will capitulate soon. The third parallel approaches completion. The first and second parallels are armed with twenty-four-pounders. The third will be armed with 125-pounders, which, at a distance of a couple of hundred yards, can hardly fall to silence the batteries.

THE POPE COMING TO ENGLAND. London, September 13. The Pope sent a protest to the Powers against the occupation of his territory, but will not resist by arms. He is coming to England in a British frigate, and Archbishop Manning is making preparations for his reception.

VICTOR HUGO INTERVIEWED. NEW YORK, September 13. The Herald's Paris correspondent had an interview with Victor Hugo, at which the latter said: He had determined to address a special appeal to the American people. Since you saw me last the snows of many winters have whitened my head, but years of exile have not deadened my heart. The desolation that fills France to-day, and the sight of the misfortunes which have befel this unhappy land, are too poignant to express in words.

which have belef this unhappy land, are too poignant to express in words.

This is the work of a man who is now repeating his crimes, but why should the conqueror not be satiated with the blood of so many victims already sacrificed by his unholy ambition? Why should the King of Prussia, who declared that he warred not upon the people of Farces not be content now that his and ple of France, not be content, now that his an agonist has been stricken and has disappeared from the scene of strife? The fall of Bona

parte allows me to return to my home after an exile of nineteen years. Why are we to be slaughtered?

Is it right that we should be slaughtered on our hearths because Prussia was provoked by a criminal whom Providence has overtaken?

a criminal whom Providence has overtaken? It will be an eternal disgrace to the King of Prussia if he refuses to sheath his bloody sword, now that the cause is gone which induced him to draw it. The people of Germany are as humane as they are courageous.

Their King mistakes their sentiments if he thinks it is their wish to prolong this frightful butchery and degrade a nation which has been dragged into the conflict. The appeal to all Christian Germans was only in response to many solicitatious received from every quarer of Fatherland to raise my humble voice against the barbarity of this war. I thank God it has been heard; for to-day I received a letter from the camp of King William, signed by ten thousand men at arms, saying that they shrink from the slaughter.

from the slaughter.
Will not the United States, the common will not the United States, the common home of so many Germans and French, will not its citizens, if the government refuses, make a Christian effort to extinguish this horoid torch of war? Will not the elder sister of rid torch of war? Will not the elder sister of our young Republic stretch forth the hand of remoustrance against the untold calamities which threaten us?

I will appreal to them, too, in my own hum-ole name, and may Heaven vouchsafe that my THE PROBLEM OF PEACE accents of anguish may reach their hearts and incline them to protest in the name of reason and humanity against more waste of life, against more sacrifice of people. Command the King against the infliction of death upon their unoffending brother people. In reply to a question, Victor Hugo said that he believed the government would accept peace on any honorable terms short of yielding her terri-

REFORM IN RICHLAND.

The Work Goes Bravely On.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, September 13. The City Council met yesterday evening, but the committee to whom the Sprague contract was recommitted, did not make a report but asked for further tim?. They are to report on Tuesday next.

At a meeting of the Union Reform Club of Ward No. 1, last evening, Mr. Nathaniel Barnwell and Colonel McMaster addressed the Club in two of the most efficient and powerful arguments of the campaign. Mr. Barnwell is one of our young and promising members of the bar, and deserves great credit for the manly and masterly manner in which he handled his Colonel McMaster was followed by subject. Colonel McMaster was followed by Colonel Thomas, who grew very eloquent in his plain, honest, soldierly manner, and as is usual with him. Chancellor J. P. Carroll, upon ceing called for, arose and pledged himself as a member of the Union Roform party. The Chancellor has just returned from the springs. We hope to hear from him shortly. The Ward No. 1 Club was largely and well attended, and by men who are anxious and willing to work in the good cause.

the good cause.

The Radicals, after a good deal of drumming The Radicals, after a good deal of drumming and music, succeeded in getting a small crowd together at their usual meeting to-night. After this was accomplished, they had to do, as Major Dickerson did to get the carpet-baggers and scalawags, to go into the highways and byways for speakers. The question naturally aros<sup>2</sup>, where is Wigg? He is generally used at their small meetings, and to put a rough edge on the larger ones, in order that the others may emooth it down. It gives them an easier task, and it aint fair on Wigg. Laba.

THE TRIP OF THE RAGUSA.

The Account of the Voyage of the Smallest Craft that ever Crossed the

The following detailed account of the rash and foolish, but fortunately successful voyage, of the little boat "City of Ragusa" across the Atlantic is given in the Boston Herald:

Atlantic is given in the Boston Heraid:

Ninety days ago, a tiny boat, less than twenty feet in length, and carrying two men and a dog, left Liverpool, England, with the avowed purpose of crossing the Atlantic to New York. The bold and hazardous project was the subject of much amazement at the time, but since then the startling events which have been transpiring on the scene of the eventful war in Europe have absorbed the interest of the rubile to such a degree that the bold adventurers have been to a great extent forgotten. Information has been received of their whereshouts, however, at several points on the Information has been received of their whereabouts, however, at several points on the
voyage, from other crafts by which they have
heen seen, and about five o'clock yesterday alternoon the tiny craft was signalled approaching our harbor. At 6 o'clock the collector's
tug started down the harbor and met the venturesome mariners at about 8 o'clock, opposite the lower light, and towed them in.
The beet which has thus accomplished a

site the lower light, and towed them in.

The boat which has thus accomplished a voyage so hazardous and so altogether novel is named the City of Ragusa, is twenty feet in length over all, six feet beam and two feet eight inches in depth, drawing two feet of water; she is yawl-rigged, and spreads seventy yards of canvass; is fitted with a two-bladed steam propeller, worked by hand, and her hull is of wood, the boards being only one-half an inch in thickness. In this miniature ship are all the arrangements for cooking, &c., and the capacity for carrying provisions and water sufficient for the voyage which has just been so successfully terminated. The "crew" conso successfully terminated. The "crew" consists of two men, John Charles Berkeley, the commander, and Nicholas Primoraz. These are the two men who, actuated, as the former says, by a "mere whim," were induced to make this attempt, which few could regard as anything but foolhardiness after seeing the craft in which they launched their destinies and hung their lives by a mere thread. The former has followed the sea from boyhood, and has passed an eventful life. He saved two lives off the coast of Kent on the 28th of September, 1858, for which he was awarded a

tember, 1858, for which he was awarded a medal by the British Humane Society. He is an Irishman, and has a home in Dublin. His an Irishman, and has a home in Dubiin. His companion is an Austrian.

On Thursday, June 2, these daring spirits launched their frail bark, and, accompanied only by a dog, left Liverpool. In ten days they put into Queenstown, where they were obliged to remain four days in order to have some caulking done on their boat, which was leaking, and left there on the 16th, having on board one ton of ballast and 500 weight of cools. They rook the northern route the same board one ton of ballast and 500 weight of coals. They took the northern route, the same as taken by the Cambria, the prevailing winds being westerly, and for the first thirty-five days they suffered a great deal, being kept wet through continually. They were also unable to cook on the first part of the voyage, and were compelled to eat their meat raw, which added to their discomfort, and helped to discourage them. After being eighteen days out, they became short of frewood, with no means of getting a supply. At this time days out, they became short of firewood, with no means of getting a supply. At this time they very luckily picked up a barrel containing about four gallons of tar, which was a perfect godsend, they using the tar upon the decks and the barrel for tuel. On the 4th of July, they celebrated "The Day of the Great Republic," drinking the health of President Grant in some prime Irish whiskey, with which they were supplied. On the evening of that day there was a heavy gale, through which, however, they rode safely.

On the 28th of August they lost one of their crew, the dog, which died of scurvy. They had a great deal of heavy weather, but the little bark bore herself nobly, and the men themselves expressed surprise that she rode the heavy gales so s'aunchly. She was leaking all the way, and the pumps, of which they have two, were kept at work constantly. In the

two, were kept at work constantly. In the severe gale of last Saturday they experienced the hardest time of the voyage, but suffered no disaster save the carrying away of the jigger boom. The largest number of miles made in one day was 153, which was made in the first part of the voyage, and the smallest eleven miles. The average speed was four knots an hour. A number of vessels were spoken on the voyage, among which were the bark Radchffs, on the 28th of Jane, bound to Queber; the ship Maxwell, Angust 9, and the homeward-bound steamer Russia, Angust 24. From the first two of these ships they look in anopiles of ore-visions and water. Two whales were very visions and water. I've whates acts are neighborly off Cape Clear, coming near enough to be touched with the hand and giving the voragers some alarm lest they should upset their frail ship. One of "Mother Carey's Chicken's" attended them from the time they left Queenstown till they passed George's bank. The men say that they had the most perfact confilence in the success of their enterprise, and in the roughest gale could go to sleap with the greatest composure. Only the lateness of the season prevents them from returning home

as they came. Their original intention was to go direct to New York, but they concluded to out into this port, and will go from here to the ormer place, and will remain this side of the Atlantic till another sammer.

They were towed to Long wharf by the tog

and there can be seen this smallest of all cofts that ever traversed the broad Atlantic. TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

RICHMOND, September 15. The statistics of internal revenue shows the amount of enewing tobacco manufactured in this city in 1869 was 15.021,000 pounds, being

double the amount manufactured the year before. The amount of smoking tobacco was 1,000,000 pounds, being over four times as much as was manufactured the year before. There has been no rain in this vicinty for sevents-two days.

WHAT LORD GRANVILLE SAID TO THIERS.

PRUSSIA AND THE REPUBLIC-THE PRICE OF RECOGNITION.

HOW PRUSSIA PROPOSES TO END THE WAR.

THE NAPOLEONIC REGENCY TO BE RESTORED.

ITALIAN UNITY ACCOMPLISHED.

PRUSSIAN SIEGE GUNS IN THE MUD.

AMERICANS RUSHING TO THE DEFENCE

PARIS FASHION JOURNALS SUS-

PENDED.

NOON DISPATCHES. England and the New Republic.

London, September 15.

England not having recognized the French Republic, M. Thiers has not been received at the foreign office. During an interview at the French Embassy, Lord Granville, replying to the propositions of M. Thiers, said: "I do not see how England can interfere. But I think I may say that, while preserving a strict neutrality, England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, and will act the part of a sincere triend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering a threat to Prussia; nor can England positively promise to urge upon Prussia the acceptance of any offer which France may be disposed to make her.'

Prussia and the Republic.

BERLIN, September 15. The Provisional Government at Paris would have been accepted by the Prussians had the Prussian exactions been accepted. These exactions embraced the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and the dismantlement of the frontier forts. But the Provisional Government refused to listen to any proposition involving the surrender of any portion of French soil. The blockade of the Eibe has been raised. and vessels pass freely.

How Prussia Proposes to End the War. Loxpox, September 15. The News contains a letter from Berlin, giving the views of the Prussian Government. Prussia, it tells us, will not negotiate with the present French Government. King William proposes to occupy Paris. The Regency, the Senate and the Corps Legislatif will then be reassembled, and the restored government will name commissioners to negotiate peace. When this treaty is signed Napoleon will be released, and France will be left free to choose her own government.

The Roman Question.

Intense eagerness prevails here to hear further from Rome.

Italian unity seems to be accomplished. The people seem almost entirely to sympathize with the Italians. The Papal garrison at Montalto has been captured.

An Italian division should now be before, if not in, Rome. Civita Vecchia has declared for Italian unity. The inhabitants of Bracciano displayed Italian flags upon the approach of the Italian troops.

[Bracciano is seventeen miles northwest of

FLORENCE, September 15. The Opinione denies that there are any diplomatic difficulties in the way of the occupation of Rome.

Latest from Paris.

London, September 15. Communication between Paris and Lyons has been destroyed by the Prussians at Montereau, sixteen miles southeast of Melun.

A short skirmish occurred there. Firing was heard at Paris. All the bridges within reach were destroyed by the French on the Lyons Road.

Spain and the Republic. MADRID, September 15.

Olozaga, Spanish Minister at Paris, has been recalled, his offence being a recognition of the French Republic-this recognition being a violation of treaties whereby Spain was bound to await the action of other powers.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

French Reports. Paris, September 15.

The French troops which entered Baden territory will remain to operate on German soil. Reinforcements have been sent them. Trochu, in his address to the Gardes Nation ale, says that the result of his review was highly gratifying, and he assured them that the defence of the city would be admirably main-

tained. Paris is ready to sacrifice all in order to give France time to organize for irresistible defence. Last night the Parisians were awakened by tremendous cannonading all along the ramparts. The excitement was allayed by the information that the troops were practicing.

and the employees are drilling. Lord Lyons warns the English to leave the ity while they may.

The shops are mostly closed; the masters

The Place de la Concorde is filled with caval-7 and National Guard. The Prossians were discovered firing with hes from a secluded place at a balloon.

A large number of franc-tirears are camped

Montmarte. The Prossians to-day camped at Croix aux wis Sartions Glas an Fontaine, near the city. The Unlane appeared at Nogent Sur Seine, it recreated nafare the people.

Many arge l'e estan siege guns are embedted in the mad in the Canal de la Marne au Rhine. The Germans attempted to transport gons by this canal, when the French let out he water, and it is said the slege will be delayed a considerable length of time in conse-

The forts at Lyons are completed, and roops are reaching there daily. The guas are all in position. Large sums of money have been subscribed

throughout France for defence. Large forces are organizing in every de-

A party of American volunteers passed Tours to-day for Paris. Conscripts for the regular army are drilling

ENGLAND AND THE NEW REPUBLIC. The Prusslans are swarming around Nancy

The Gaulois has reason to predict a happy result from the pending peace negotiations. The Prussian dragoons have appeared before Nugent-sur-Marne, Calinas, Plessy and Lindan, small towns northeast, east and southeast of Paris.

The National Guard is being organized throughout France.

Trochu in an order to-day says that 70,000 men on the ramparts, by persevering efforts. may save Paris. The city is unapproachable if its defenders

are properly armed. The counsellors of State have temporarily

suspended their authority. The foreign diplomats are still in Paris.

English Reports. LONDON, September 15.

The Pope has an explanatory letter from Victor Emanuel, in which he says delay on his part would lead to the proclamation of a Republic in every Italian city. The soldiers would not have fought a Republic, and the result would have been fatal to the Papacy; as it is, Republicanism is so rampant that it might get more irrepressible.

The Empress and Louis make constant excursions around Hastings. Carriages are

The Paris fashion journals are suspended. Mourning is generally worn in Paris and Ber-

A dispatch, dated Cassel, says the Emperor spends his mornings making long excursions. His guard consists of one Prussian officer, two subalterns, one trumpeter, and thirty-one men.

THE CREAM OF THE WAR LETTERS.

Paris Making Ready for a Slege. Paris Correspondence, Aug. 29, of N. Y. Tribune.] Those who are familiar with Paris, will remember the long rows of spleadid houses which abut upon the Bols de Boulogne outside the barriers, the beautiful villas thickly sprinkled within a circle of half a mile all round Paris; all these are being rapidly evacu-ated, and the inhabitants are flocking into the city, goods and all. The railway stations are literally blocked up with goods of all kinds. Bedsteads, book-cases, tables, chairs, ward-robes, looking-glasses, kitchen utensils, bed-ding, invalid chairs and bables cradles; trunks of all dimensions, boxes and cases of all sizes. of all dimensions, boxes and cases of this lizes, chests of provisions, so marked, and others "with care," (fragile;) bundles of fire-from and dogs for burning wood in chimneys, candelabra and such like loosely protected but addressed and labled, hampers containing wine, barriels of the same liquid, spittoons and bird-gress one with a screaming green and bird-cages—one with a screaming green parrot in it not to be pacified by the cajole-ments of its distressed mistress—pet cats in hand baskets scratching and squealing to get out, making their temporary standing places with evidences unmistakable of inward dis-comfort; dogs in leash, looking all forlorn in the midst of so much confusion, but greeting master or mistress with a consolitary wag of the tail; servants running after their mistresses, or scolding their younger charges; mistresses hunting about bewildered after their domestics; a rushing to and fro of hurried, perspiring, over-zealous, but ever civil railway conveying, wrong, luggary, away in porters, conveying wrong luggage away in trucks to coaches, carriages, wheelbarrows— any vebicle, in fact, outside; cotroi officials re-nouncing in utter despair the examination of decidedly suspicious packages, and smiling even complacently at open delinquencies, to the detriment of the municipality of Paris in fact, a perfect babel of tongues; an agglomeration of all that is incongruous. Such is a mild description of the spectacle presented yes-terday on the arrival of the trains of the sub-urbs or banlieu, and which is still in full vigor. Hundreds of families, thinking to save time

and money, have chosen the rall as the most and money, have chosen the rall as the most convenient mode of removal, and the several companies must receive credit for their extreme readiness in meeting this sad emergency. The stations of Strasbourg, the north, the west, and of the bankieu on the southwestern side, are the most incumbered, because nearest to the probable seems of strike should be est to the probable scene of strife, should the Prussians arrive. But it is not only these sta est to the probable scene of some the sound the Prussians arrive. But it is not only these stations which are the scene of so much excitement and confusion. At all the barriers, especially those of Neulliy and the environs, the same evidences of rapid flight are prominent. It seemed yesterday as though the long procession of vehicles laden with household goods would never cease defiling. Private carriages were impressed into the service, and ladies might be seen inside of them, hugging heaps of cases, probably containing jewels or other precions articles. I have referred to a friend's having effected his sudden removal with the help of a hearse and mourning coaches, in the utter impossibility of obtaining more suitable conveyances. The "Company of Funeral Pomps," or General Burlal Company, is actually enlisted in the service of removing the living instead of the dead, and a considerable number of the luguorious vehicles peculiar to the

of the lugubrious vehicles peculiar to the office of the undertaker were conspicuous in the long train of vehicles of every description, which, from early morn till late into the night, wended its way from the localities mentioned, up the Avenue is Grande Armee, and thence disting the training and the city of the city. efiled into the various quarters of the city

defiled into the various quarters of the city. It was really a pitlable sight. It is estimated that upward of 50,000 souls have been added to the population of Paris, since Saturday night, by this immigration from the bantieu alone. It brings home the actualities of the war, and leaves no room to doubt the immigration that the strength of the city of the control of the city o nent peril of the situation.

Banishing the Germans, [From the same Letter.]

"Useless mouths" are banished from the city by order of the Governor of Parls, General Trochu; and another mandate, placarded last night on all the walls, issued by the same authority, enjoins all foreigners not naturalized Frenchmen, belonging to any nationality actually at war with France, to quit Paris within three days, going either back to their own country, or retiring to the interior under surveillance, and projected by a permit signed by veillance, and protected by a permit signed by the Governor. Those who fail to comply with this injunction will be handed over to military this injunction will be handed over to military tribunals, to be dealt with by them according to circumstances. This order is considered absolutely indispensable as one of the measures for contributing to the safety of the metropolis in the event of a siege. At this present moment there are some 40,00 Germans still in Paris When the war broke out. still in Paris. When the war broke out, the Germans were prohibited from leaving France. Somewhat later a certain number France. Somewhat later a certain number desired to leave, and were permitted to do so. Up to this time, however, no actual exputsion of them has taken place. It is objected now that Paris, being on the eve of sustaining a siege, the presence in Paris of what is tantamount to a Prussian army cannot safely be tolerated. The suburbs of La Villette and Belleville are occupied by 30.000 Germans. "Birds of a feather flock together;" and the German colony has settled down in their localities. Some 12,000 are employed upon the sewage-works of the Forest of Bondy, of which they are the actual masters. Were their counthey are the actual masters. Were their countrymen to approach, the use which might be made of the forest is obvious. Danger from this source being signalled ahead, the precau-tionary measures of expulsion is adopted as an absolute necessity.

> How the City is to be Fed. [From the same Letter.]

The most energetic measures have been adopt ed to victual Paris. The city at this moment con-tains 350,000 cwts. of flour, 130,000 cwts. of rice, besides immense quantities of potatoes rice, besides immense quantities of potators and vegetables; 100,000 oxen, 500,000 sheep, with the requisite provender, stalled in the Bois de Boulogne. Then comes 60,000,000 rations of preserved and salted meats, three months store of salt, spices, sugar, coffee, and of wine and spirits. In fact there seems to be of wine and spirits. In fact there seems to be' little doubt that the city will be able to sustain a long siege, should it come to this. General Trocha requests private families to make provision for the eventuality and to lay in their stock. Since yesterday the grocers' and other shops have been invaded, especially the former. One is obliged to faire la guerre, that is, to take one's turn at the shops. At the door of the most popular—those

which have been most advertised for cheap-ness—a couple of sergents de ville regulate the order of going and coming. It is a singular and an amusing spectacle, though suggestive of reflections. I believe the newspaper from which the details of the victualling of Paris are taken understates the facts. The statement appeared quite a week are and for the last appeared quite a week ago, and for the last week we have had from the adjacent depart-ments a continuous procession of ox-en, sheep and cows, which have joined their friends in the Bois de Boulogne, and these have been ac-companied and followed by hundreds of carts and wagons heaped up with hay, straw, clover, wheat, oats, barley, and other grain. The Minister of Commerce has caused this influx of live stock, fodder and pulse into Paris, by in-forming the peasantry and the farmers that the government would purchase everything at a fair price, and store the grain till wanted, free of cost to the producers. A certain delay is allowed them to bring in their produce. What they cannot convey away will be burned or otherwise destroyed, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Prusslans. The

alternative is a disastrous one.

There are now in the city, or in the Bois de Boulogne, some forty thousand beaves lately brought in, which, with those which were pre viously here, give us a year's supply in ordi-nary times. Counting the increased number of months when the army is here, and the in-creased consumption during a time like this, we have a very large supply for three months, we have a very large supply for three months, and a moderate supply for five or six months. At first, salt provisions were thought of, but it was found impossible to get a sufficient supply in Europe, and, besides, the effect upon the public health was feared. Now there is a certainty about the matter of fresh meat. Yesterday forty thousand head of sheep were brought in, and have been placed for the time in the antiquience of the new colleges. in the unfinished buildings of the new college of Rollin, Boulevard Rochechonart. Severa speculations have been given as to the amount of wheat, rice and grain now on hand, and, striking a man between them we get a com missariat supply for four months. Going a little under the lowest of these calculations we get enough for two months, quite long enough for all practical purposes.

Miles of Corpses-Gravelotte After the Battle-Acres of Dead and Dying-The Slain of Both Armies Piled in Bloody Heaps-A Scene of Horror Described by Murat Halstead.

[From the Cincinna'i Commercial.] PONT-A-MOUSSON, August 20. There were, for instance, four or five thousand dead men in sight. Here, there, everywhere, the poor iellows had been tumbled over. We came upon a Frenchman whose head had been knocked off by a cannon shot. There remained of it two scraps of skin, each as large as your hand, and on one was his moustache and the end of his nose, and on the other a patch of the hair o"his head. Anothe had been struck in the centre of his body and almost cut in two. The shoulders and head were left, the hairy knapsack and red cap still clinging to them, and below the bloody mass his coarse shoes and white gaiters were visible; his face was in the dust. Another French soldler had been dis-embowelled by a fragment of shell, and the tatal missile had torn open his pantaloons pocket, showing a large piece of hard bread and a bit of meat. A tall Prussian, dead, was and a bit of meat. A tail Prussian, dead, was at tull length on his back, his helmet half hiding his swollen face—the eagle that adorned it with the legend "For King and Fatherland," and the buckle of his hilt showing in conspicuous letters "God with us." On the north side of the road was a slender little French soldier king on his face, his gun in his hands. He dier lying on his face, his gun in his hands. He had been killed as he was making ready to fire, and had crouched in the collapse of death fire, and had crouched in the collapse of death like a pitiful little animal. A triangular rent in the band of his red cap told that he had been shot through the head. At his side was a larger man, through whose naked head a ghastly furrow had been ploughed, and from it the torn brains issued. His chassepot was clutched in his stiff hands. In the same neighborhood was a Example account not different at all by his French colonel, not disfigured at all by his death wound. I think he had not met his death instantly, but had been struck in the thigh, and died from loss of blood. He had, thigh, and died from loss of olood. He had, it seemed, attempted to do something to staunch the flow of blood, and finding it in vain, had composed himself for death. He was as neat a corpse as you ever saw. His spurs were still on his heels; his kepi on his head; his hands by his side. His clothes had been opened about his breast by some one in search of valuables, I suppose; and there were articles scattered about showing that he had been careful in camp to be neat. Among them were a tooth-brush and a box of tooth-powder The dust from the Paris road had powdered

black and monstrous, with details of norror in their appearance that I must not mention, while others were pale and waxen, every facial outline delicately preserved, I do not under-stand. Some of the most terrible of the pic-tures of death were among the fallen horses. There were expressions of unutterable fear and suffering in their dead faces. The wild eyes, the expanded nostrils, the open lips displaying the full length of the teeth. In some of the faces of these noble animals every hair seemed to tell a tale of terror. The attitudes of the norses in death were as various and fascinating n their interest as those of the men.

The little town of Vionville was heaped with corpses. The garden walls were over-thrown, the houses shivered with shots, and one that had been fired in the battle still burning. Every house had been a slaughter-house. The Prussians had removed nearly all their dead, but the French corpses were so thick that one could but think the battle had been for them at this point a massacre. Extending across the Paris road from Vionville southward was a line on which the French had stood, their faces toward Paris. How many miles of corpses there were here in a row revealing the ground on which the French had

the dust from the Pairs road had powdered him. His features were not swollen or distorted, but clear and colorless, and his friends would have recognized him quickly as in life. How it happened that in the same groups of dead some were hideously affected by the sun, black and monstrous, with details of horror in their concentrate, that I must not married.

not know, but I certainly saw two miles of Traces of the ferocious energy with which theffrench had sought to hurl back the over-bearing legions of Germany were still to be seen in their dead faces. A few had the look of meekness and resignation, as if death had not come before visions of peace; but the many had a fixed flerceness quite tiger-like. It was remarkable that this wild-animal aspect was not noticeable among the fallen Germans. Their attitudes in death seldom expressed intensity of action, while the French, in very mortal hurts when every nerve and muscle was strained with the excitement of some furious endeavor. We presently passed a field where a large

nade their last stand on the second day. I do

burial party were at work. They had dug a trench about seven feet in width, wasting a very few inches, and two or three feet in very few inches, and two or three feet in depth, (lineral measurement,) and had gathered the dead from the vicinity. While some were digging, others were picking up the dead. The way they do that is, four men using shovel-handies or muskets, as may be convenient, as hand-spikes, put them under the shoulders and knees of the corpse, and carry it to the side of the grave; then each corpse is lifted by two men one at the hand and the lifted by two men one at the head and the other at the heeis, and place I in the trench, where, the face being covered by some article of clothing (cap or coat usually,) the dirt is loose'v shovelled on. Generally about one hundred men are laid away in this style in a row, though where the carriage has been ex-traordinary they make the graves to accom-

mo late more. The Prussians have been smart—as in near The Prussians have been smart—as in hearly all things in this war (the especial exception is in railroad management)—in the mater of removing their dead. As a rule, they clear the ground of their own dead and wounded with surprising calerity, and are not so energetic in the disposition of the French who are slaughtered and thrown upon their hands. It would not have an exhibitanting effect upon Prussian troops to march in the thoughting Prussian troops to march in the thoughtful mood that comes after the excitement of battle among their mutilated courades; and it im-parts to them lofty ideas of their own sanguinary power to have strewn along their path immense numbers of dead Frenchmen.

DEMOCRACYIN GEORGIA.

General Colquitt, president of the State Democratic Convention, is about calling the Executive Committee to meet in Macon on the 27th, to elect a chairman in the place of Linton GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 15-Evening. Prime discounts 79. Gold opened with increased firmness at 142, declined to 132, and on better London quotations a reduction in discounts was steady during the atternoon. Governments opened with an advance, but the improvement was lost. Sixty-twos 124; fours 11; fives 12, new 101; sevens 101; eights 101; forties 10; Tennessees 62; new 60; Virginias 65; Louisianas 69, new 651, levees 75, eights 86; Alabamas 100, fives 68; Georgias 83, sevens 90; North Carolinas 514, new 294; South Carolinas 80, new 68.

LONDON, Sentember 15-Evening. Consols 921. Bonds 901. Sugar active. Tallow easier at 44a46. Specie decreased 350, 000 pounds sterling.

REPUBLICANISM IN GEORGIA.

· AUGUSTA, September 15. The Republican executive committee to-day passed a resolution calling a convention of each Congressional district on the 5th of October to appoint members of the State executive committee who meet at Atlanta on October 18th. They urge the Republicans to organize forthwith and nominate candidates to the General Assembly and county offices. They also recommend the passage of a law changing election week to the week before Christmas. This is approved by Akerman. In the event the law is not passed, the election will occur on the 8th of November, the

NIAGARA OUTDONE.

day named in the constitution.

London, September 15." A cataract has been discovered in British Guiana, South Africa, that dwarfs Niagara. There are two falls of one hundred and seventy feet and fifty feet volume of water passing over They are seventy-eight feet deep and one hundred yards broad during the dry season.

QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED.

GALVESTON, September 15. A quarantine of twenty-five days has been established here on all vessels from New Orleans and Brashear City.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

MONTREAL, September 15. The international boat race came off to-day between the Tyne and St. Johns, and was won in 41 minutes and 10 seconds by the former, which came in three lengths ahead. FARRAGUI'S REMAINS.

NEW YORK, September 15.

The city authorities have requested the United States to take charge of the removal of Farragut's remains hither. In case of refusal, the city will arrange for a magnificent general pageant.

ILLNESS OF A MINISTER. MADRIN September 15.

his resignation is expected. Rodriguez will probably succeed him. THE LOAN TO BE EFFECTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15.

Rivero, member of the Cabinet, is sick, and

The Sultan withdraws his objection to the Khedive's latest loan.

CHOLERA INCREASING. HAVANNA, September 15. The cable between Cuba and Jamaica is

working well. Cholera is on the increase.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES. The ship wrecked on the Goodwin Sands was the Elisha Rockman.

A boiler exploded at Leith, Scotland, yes

terday, killing four people and wounding There are no further particulars of the disaster to the Captain.

The brig Maria Wheeler has arrived at Key West, from Pensacola for New York, leaking very badly. The ship wrecked on the English coast was the Etha Recheuers, (German,) which sail ed

from New York on the 28th of July for Queens-

town. THE LATE CONVENTION .- The Hurley-Bowen Convention, which closed its labors Wednesday, is still the chief topic of conversation among the Radicals. Much surprise has been

expressed at the defection of the Mackeyites from Daddy Cain, whom they, up to the last day of the convention, so zealously espoused. It is stated that the cause of this defection was the offers of Cain to the Bowenites to use his influence for them if they would give him the nomination for State senator, and four of his friends the nomination for the House of Representatives. Learning of these offers, the Mackevites made the compromise with the Bowenites, by which they secured the nomination of three of their triends.

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